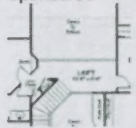


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Fw: Potential CCD Discovery Piece, Hatcher's Patent 9661

Wednesday, May 13, 2015 8:09 PM

From: "ericnumis@aol.com" <ericnumis@aol.com>

To: "Evelyn Newman" <evelynenewman@aol.com>

Cc: "bekijaster@yahoo.com" <bekijaster@yahoo.com>

[Full Headers](#)
[Printable View](#)

5 Files	910KB	<a href="#">Download All</a>			
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<div>CCD Hatcher's Patent 9661</div> <div>Save</div>	<div>CCD Robinsons Patent 984</div> <div>Save</div>	<div></div> <div>Save</div>	<div></div> <div>Save</div>	<div></div> <div>Save</div>	

No virus threat detected. [Download File: CCDHatchersSpringTester.jpg](#)

bring this to Dad's attention, showing him the pictures. He may or may not want to answer. This is from the scale guy who has been calling with such urgency.

From: Segundo

Sent: Wednesday, May 13, 2015 11:30 AM

To: EricNumis@aol.com

Mr. Newman, I spoke to Evelyn today and she said I should resend this message as you had not received it. I would appreciate a quick response as possible as I'm leaving for the ISASC conference in Omaha tomorrow. My presentation is this Saturday. Please see below. Thank you very much.

Ernie Segundo

ps. I'm sending this with and without photos attached, so please check your spam if this message does not have photos.

On Tuesday, May 5, 2015 3:04 PM, Segundo <ecsz2006@yahoo.com> wrote:  
Mr. Newman,

I spoke to your son Andy last week, and he recommended contacting you by email. As time is short, I'll cut to the chase: I believe I've discovered an American CCD and associated patent that predates the listings in your book with the late George Mallis. I've also searched the Equilibrium archives of ISASC of which I'm a member and found no mention of the patent or the CCD. I plan on writing an upcoming Equilibrium article as well as making a presentation of the newly discovered CCD and patent at the ISASC annual gathering at the end of next week in Omaha.

Out of respect for the exhaustive research that you and Mr. Mallis documented in your book, I wanted to ask you directly if you had ever come across this patent since your book was published in 1999. I'm attaching a few photos of the CCD as well as the patent. I'll note that I've tested it with an 1853 gold \$1, and it works perfectly. In essence, the diameter is checked by putting the coin in the holder (which I only eyeballed for fear of a jam). Then, the thickness is checked by inserting it into the slot of the spring weighing device at the other end. Finally, as a genuine coin of proper weight, the coin while resting in that same slot fully depressed the spring.

As you can see from the attached Hatcher's patent number 9661 dated April



12th, 1853, it would predate the earliest listed American CCD patent you show on page II-2-2 of your book (Robinson's number 9844 - also attached) by exactly 3 months. Interestingly, as I read the patent, it appears Hatcher is more concerned with his intellectual property on the case, calling it a "coin safe" rather than the CCD itself (see the final paragraph of the attached patent), potentially raising the question of an even earlier patent's existence. Also noteworthy is how the actual CCD so closely resembles the actual patent drawing. Of course, given the minute size of the early gold \$1's, a case would be very useful. I wonder if these were ever made for larger denomination coins?

In any event, I certainly appreciate the work you and George did in the pre-internet age, as it is readily apparent to me that the researching and actually finding these early patents, without a known patent date, is extremely difficult - my hat is off to you and George for your tremendous tome. I'm very excited to present my findings to ISASC next week, and would greatly appreciate your concurrence with my conclusion of this apparent discovery in advance of my "going public." Of course, I would acknowledge your input. I would be happy to discuss further at your convenience. Thank you in advance for your kind consideration of assistance.

Yours,

Ernie Segundo  
727-644-3883

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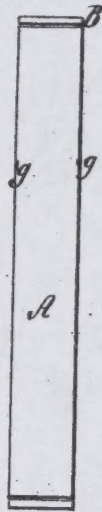
*H. G. Robinson.*

*Balance Scales.*

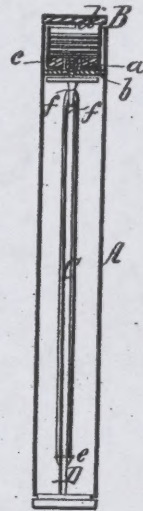
*Nº 9,844.*

*Patented Jul. 12, 1863.*

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



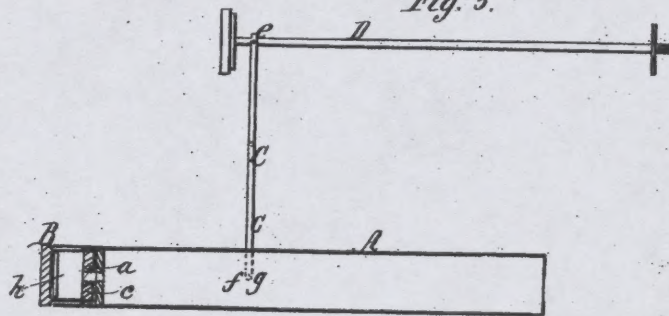
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

H. G. ROBINSON, OF SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, PENNSYLVANIA.

## COIN SAFE AND DETECTOR.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 9,844, dated July 12, 1853.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY G. ROBINSON, of Schuylkill Haven, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Implement for Detecting Counterfeit Coin, said implement also serving as a portable receptacle for money, both coin and bank notes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is an external view of the implement, represented as closed. Fig. 2, is a longitudinal vertical section of ditto, taken through the center. Fig. 3, is a detached perspective view of the gage and coin receptacle. Fig. 4, is a detached view of the clamps. Fig. 5, is a longitudinal vertical section of the case; the clamps being withdrawn, and applied to the case, for the purpose of weighing the coin, in the receptacle at one end of the case.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts, in each of the several figures.

The implement consists of a cylindrical case, having, at one end, a gage and receptacle box for coin, which will be hereafter described; the remaining portion of the case incloses a pair of clamps, by which the case is suspended, in order to detect a counterfeit coin by its weight. The portion of the case which incloses the clamps may also contain bank notes. The implement, therefore, may be used, not only as a detector for counterfeit coin, but may also be carried in lieu of an ordinary wallet or pocket-book.

The general construction and arrangement of the several parts of the implement constitute the invention.

A, represents a cylindrical case or tube, having, at one end, a receptacle or gage box, B; Figs. 2, 3, and 5. This box, B, is also cylindrical, and fits within the case, A, and is secured there by a screw, (a), attached to a partition (b), which screw passes into a female screw, (c), in the bottom of the box, B; Figs. 2, 3, and 5. The receptacle or gage box, B, may be sufficiently large or deep to contain several pieces of coin. At the upper or outer end of the box, B, there is a recess, (d), cut through and around just one half the circumference of the box; this recess will consequently admit

a coin to be passed through it, as large as the box will contain. The width of the recess must equal the width of a genuine coin of such a size as the box is capable of holding. The remaining portion of the case, A, incloses a pair of clamps, C. These clamps are attached, at one end, to a rod, D, by a pivot, (e). The opposite ends of the clamps are provided with points, (f), (f), see Fig. 4, the use of which will be presently shown. The rod, D, has a screw-thread cut upon it, at one end, which screw-thread passes into the center of the screw, (a), as the rod, D, is turned, and the rod and clamps are thereby secured within the case, A.

In order to detect counterfeit coin, the gage box, B, is withdrawn from the case, A. If the coin will pass snugly through the recess, (d), into the box, it must of course be of the same dimensions as a genuine coin; and, if a counterfeit, it will be lighter. The clamps, C, are then withdrawn from the case, A; and the small points, (f), (f), are inserted in fulcrum holes, (g), (g), one on each side of the case, seen in Fig. 1. These fulcrum holes are placed at certain points in the case, so that, when a genuine coin is in the box, B, and the box adjusted within the case, A, the case, A, will exactly balance or be in equilibrium, when the case is suspended at the fulcrum holes, see Fig. 5; the coin being represented by, (h). If a counterfeit coin be of the same weight as a genuine one, it will necessarily be larger, and will not pass through the recess into the box, B. Weighing, in this case, would be unnecessary.

If the receptacle or gage box, B, contains several coins, they must be all removed when a coin is to be tested by weighing; and the coin to be tested should be moistened with spittle, to cause it to adhere to the end of the box, as seen in Fig. 5. as a change of position of the coin would cause great inaccuracy in weight.

Bank notes may be wound around the rod, D, and clamps, C, within the case; and the implement will thus form a convenient receptacle for both coin and bank notes, equally as portable as the ordinary wallet or pocket-book.

I do not claim detecting counterfeit coin by means of a gage and scales, for that is well known; but,

What I claim as new, is,—

The peculiar construction of the imple-

110



ment, and the manner in which the several parts are arranged; by which construction and arrangement, I combine a portable receptacle for both coin and bank notes, convenient for the pocket, and a counterfeit coin detector, the implement being formed of a cylindrical case, A, having a gage box or receptacle, B, at one end; and the remaining portion of the case inclosing the clamps,

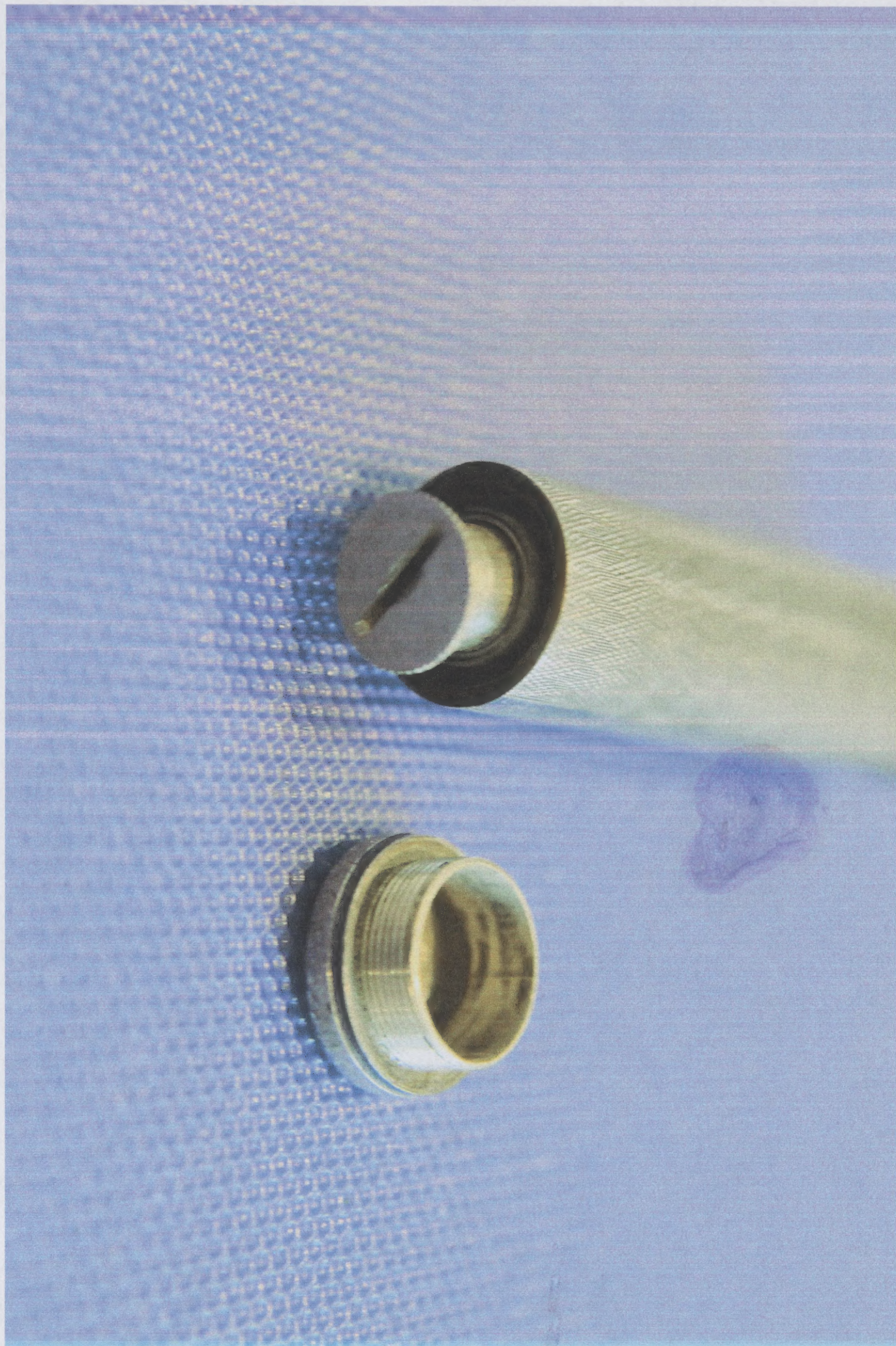
C, for the purpose as shown, and otherwise constructed, and arranged, substantially as set forth, in the body of the specification. 10

HENRY G. ROBINSON.

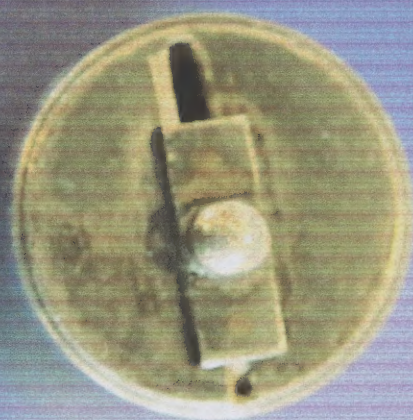
Witnesses:

WM. CHALMERS,  
S. C. STANTON.











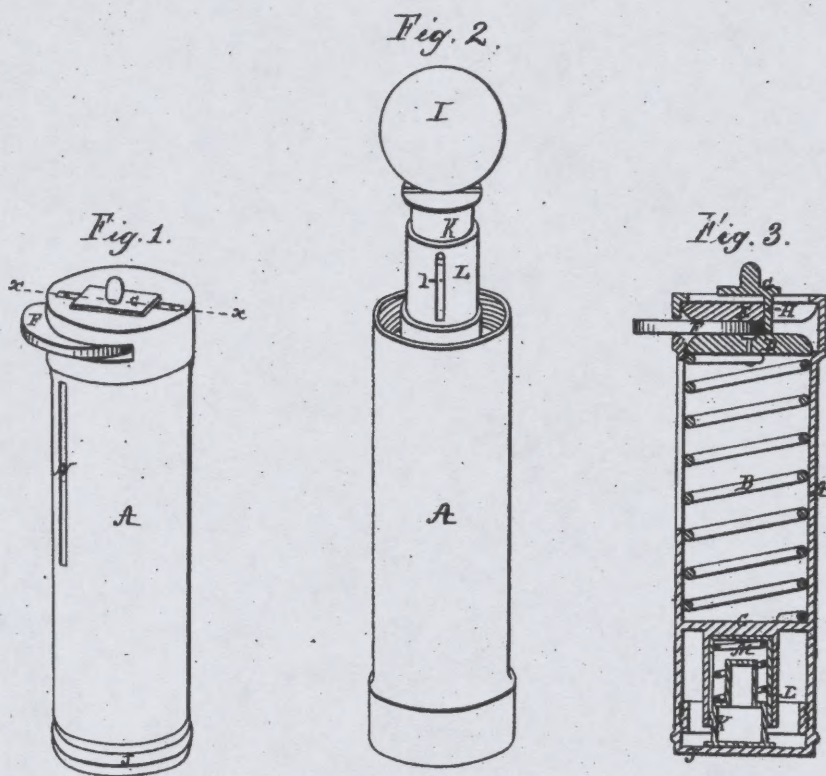




No. 9,661.

PATENTED APR. 12, 1853.

J. J. HATCHER.  
COIN SAFE.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. J. HATCHER, OF SPRING GARDEN, PENNSYLVANIA.

## COIN SAFE AND DETECTOR.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 9,661, dated April 12, 1853.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACOB J. HATCHER, of the district of Spring Garden, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Holding and Weighing or Otherwise Testing the Genuineness of Coins; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1, represents the case for containing the coins and weighing apparatus. Fig. 2, represents the same case inverted and the weighing apparatus drawn out, and a coin in place. Fig. 3, represents a vertical section taken through the red line *x x* of Fig. 1.

Similar letters in the several figures denote the same parts.

The nature of my invention consists in providing a case or chamber, in which the coins may be permanently held between a movable spring pad, and the top of the case, in such manner as that when one coin is drawn out, the next will rise in its place, and so on until all are in turn raised up to the place whence they are drawn out. And also in furnishing a coin case with a weighing or gaging apparatus, so arranged as to be slid within, and be entirely protected by, the case, when not in use, by which means it is easily kept in order, and conveniently drawn out when required for testing the coins.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings.

The case or chamber A, may be made of any suitable metal and of such form and size, as may be most convenient for carrying it in the pocket, and for containing such number of pieces as may be found essential. A spiral spring B, is contained within it, one end of which rests against the division plate C, and on the other end is attached a metallic pad D, between which adjustable pad, and the top E, of the case, the coins F are placed and held. In putting the coins into the case the spring B, is contracted until the case is full, and as the coins are taken out, the expanding of the spring, brings each piece up in regular succession to the place of exit whence it may be forced out by the slide G, having a pin H extending downward from it sufficiently far to catch one piece, as represented in Fig. 3, but which

pin may be made to force out two or more, by enlarging the slot out of which they are drawn, and lengthening the pin. Instead, however of the pin and slide, a portion of the top may be cut away so as to slip out the coin by the use of the thumb and finger, or by other device essentially the same.

In the lower end of the case, I arrange a sliding weighing or gaging apparatus as follows, and which is represented in Fig. 2 as being drawn out and in the act of testing the piece I, and in Fig. 3 as being closed up and entirely within the case, where it is perfectly secure from accident of any kind, and kept in place by a cap J, screwed into the end of the case.

K is an inner cylinder, sliding within an outer one L, the two being connected by a delicate spring M, and both these cylinders, and the spring are of such size as to be readily inclosed within the main outer case A. In the top of the inner cylinder K, is a slot of just sufficient size to test the thickness (and may be so made, as also at the same time, to test the diameter, though not so here represented) of the genuine coins and the weight of the genuine coins are ascertained by the compressing of the spring M, which is indicated, through a slot in the outer cylinder L, as at 1, Fig. 2. In the outer cylinder A, there is a slot N, through which the number of coins may at any time be counted without opening the case.

There may be many modifications of this general plan, but the substance of the invention rests upon the inclosing within the cylinder an apparatus, for holding and delivering the coins with great readiness; and an apparatus for weighing or gaging or both so made as to be slid within, and entirely contained within the case which embraces all the parts.

Having thus fully described the nature of my invention, what I claim therein as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

A coin safe, or receptacle for coin, consisting of the arrangement of the outer case A, spring B, with its pad for holding the coin up against the top of the case, and slide G, with its projection, or their equivalents for forcing out the coin through the slot provided for the purpose substantially as described.

JACOB J. HATCHER.

Witnesses:

ROBERT F. FRY,  
THOMAS HATCHER.